FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (Federation)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1959–1963

Presented to the Federal Assembly
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MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1959-1963

INTRODUCTION

The economy of the Federation is not a " planned " economy in the sense that development is controlled and directed in terms of a comprehensive programme of investment and allocation of resources, by a single planning authority. It is in fact a fundamental feature of the policies of the Federal and Territorial Governments that economic activity in the Federation should be privately owned and operated; and that the activity of Governments in the economic field should in general be limited to providing the best possible climate for economic expansion, including the provision of services to facilitate that expansion.

To provide satisfactorily some of the many elements of such an economic climate, it is essential that the development plans of the Federal and Territorial Governments should, though separate, be in step. It is also essential that those plans should be drawn up in the light of the maximum and best possible information as to probable future developments in the economy. Such information can only be obtained with the willing assistance of private enterprise and close co-operation between the Governments. In this field, of information on future development and the future demand for services, means of improving present arrangements are being studied.

The Federal Government plan now presented covers the period from the 1st July, 1959 to the 30th June, 1963, and the provisions for the first half of that period replace those for the corresponding two years in the revised 1957/61 plan published in document C. Fed. 84. This follows the normal procedure of reviewing the plan every two years and then extending it for two years. The scope of the plan is limited to Federal Government services and agencies, and projects for which the Federal Government plans to provide a part, or the whole, of the capital funds needed.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1959-1963

General

The development expenditure proposed to be undertaken by the Federal Government during the four-year period of the present plan is summarised in Schedule A and described in more detail in the explanatory notes below.

In total the development expenditure envisaged in the present plan is some £45 million, or 37 per cent., less than the £121·7 million provided for in the revised 1957/61 plan now superseded. Some items in the new plan provide for increased expenditure, some for reductions, but the overall reduction is accounted for by two main items.

The approach towards completion of the first stage of the Kariba project accounts directly for no less than £28·7 million, or considerably over half, of the total reduction. This great project, insofar as the direct cost of the first stage is concerned, is being financed entirely from special loans and, to this extent, has formed an addition to the general development programme. In consequence, during the construction period, Federal Government development expenditure has been sharply increased. In effect the project telescoped into about four years, expenditure on electrical generating capacity which would otherwise have been spread over a much longer period. At the same time it transferred into the Federal Government plan in the same period, expenditure on power development which would otherwise have been provided for, in part and over a longer period, in Territorial Government plans and in the private sector of the economy. A sharp rise in expenditure, followed by a sharp fall until the second stage construction gets under way, was implicit in the project.

An important factor influencing the decision to proceed with the Kariba project was the need to mitigate the rapidly increasing burden, both on the operating economics of the Rhodesia Railways and on future capital programmes, imposed by the coal requirements which would have resulted from continued reliance on thermal electric power generation. Coal movement will, from 1961 onwards, be far below the level which would have been required had the Kariba or other hydro-electric project not been adopted; and this is a major factor influencing the sharp downturn in the rate of investment in the Rhodesia Railways provided in the present plan. Other factors, notably the increased capacity resulting from the high rate of investment in recent years, together with a slowing-down in the estimated future rate of increase of other traffics, and a fall in some traffics, have combined to reduce the capital needs of the Railways during the present planning period. The reduction in the provision under this item more than accounts for the balance of the reduction in the total of the present plan.

Total planned expenditure on other items, at £40·6 million, is thus somewhat above the corresponding total of £38·8 million in the revised 1957/61 plan. Nevertheless, allocations have been severely limited by the availability of capital funds, reference to which is made below under " Resources ".

With such financial limitations, priority in the present plan has had to be given to investment required to enable projected demands for services to be met on the basis of existing standards, and to enable works already committed to be completed. Generally speaking, such requirements will be met in full by the planned provisions. New services and projects and improvements in the scope and standards of existing services are provided for, but on a far lower scale than that for which opportunity exists.

Economic services account for by far the greater proportion of total expenditure. Of expenditure on the first three groups in the plan (the fourth group, " Miscellaneous ", is a combination of the other three, and is not therefore relevant for this purpose), Economic Services account for 81 per cent., Social Services for 14 per cent. and General Administrative Services for the balance of only 5 per cent. Transport services alone (Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Schedule A) account for 27 per cent. and Power Services (Items 8 to 11) for no less than 44 per cent., of the total for the three groups in question.

As will be seen from Annexure A, the year-by-year phasing of the plan shows a pronounced tendency to tail off from the first year onwards. Again the Federal Power Board (Kariba project) and Rhodesia Railways items are largely responsible. Total expenditure on other items follows in fact a much more even flow: £10·5 million in 1959/60, £10·3 million in 1960/61, £10·2 million in 1961/62 and £9·6 million in 1962/63.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

1. *Roads and Bridges*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Totals	1,829	2,130	1,681	1,410	7,050
Of which:					
Subject to special project finance	950	1,605	1,395	1,100	5,050
Other	879	525	286	310	2,000

This, the largest provision under this heading which has appeared in a Federal Government four-year development plan, is made up in large part of projects for which special finance is expected to be available and the implementation of which will be governed by the extent to which such finance is forthcoming.

By far the largest element of the total expenditure planned is the cost of reconstructing the major part of the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road to a 22-foot tar standard. The next largest project will be the continuation of the work already in progress on the reconstruction of the Salisbury-Chirundu road. Other major works contemplated are the continuation of surfacing works on the Kafue-Livingstone road, the reconstruction of the Mtoko-Mozambique Border and Chileka-Mwanza roads, progress with the reconstruction of sections of the Lusaka-Fort Jameson and Lilongwe-Liwonde roads, and various bridges in all three territories and notably on the Inyazura-Umtali and West Nicholson-Beitbridge roads.

It is emphasised that, in addition to this provision, considerable road improvement work is included under the general heading of maintenance, on revenue votes. Moreover, this provision relates only to the designated inter-territorial roads, for which the Federal Government is responsible, and thus accounts for only a part of the sum total of road development to be undertaken in the Federation as a whole during the planning period.

2. *Civil Aviation*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Buildings	66	2	120	160	348
Other Works	23	10	30	65	128
Totals	89	12	150	225	476

With the completion of the new Woodvale Airport at Bulawayo, the Federation's internal trunk air transport network has been provided with airports capable of handling Viscount aircraft. Two of these airports, at Salisbury and Livingstone, are international; those at Bulawayo, Chileka, Lusaka and Ndola are regional.

There remains, however, considerable scope for the improvement of aerodrome facilities. Progress in this direction, however, must be related to both the economic and physical characteristics of the traffics handled, as well as being governed by the extent to which financial resources can be made available.

The provision in the plan envisages minor additional buildings and airfield improvements at a number of airports and airfields in all three Territories, and allows for expenditure on major improvements at Ndola.

3. *Meteorological Services*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
19	—	12	—	31

Apart from the completion of works in progress, the planned expenditure relates to a new radar observatory, two new meteorological offices and quarters for observers. The programme provides for a continuation of the expansion of the geographical coverage of the service in the Federation, in particular for upper-air observation and for observation of conditions in the Lake Nyasa area.

4. *Central African Airways Corporation*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
75	71	30	30	206

The provision for investment in the Corporation consists of an allocation at the rate of £30,000 per annum for general expansion capital and, in the first two years, funds for various major modifications to the D.C. 3 and Viscount fleets.

5. *Rhodesia Railways*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Totals	4,908	2,909	2,128	797	10,742
Of which:					
Rhodesia Railways' Resources . . .	600	600	600	600	2,400
Loans by Government	4,308	2,309	1,528	197	8,342

As in the revised 1957/61 plan, this is again the second largest single item, though the total for 1959/63 is over 62 per cent. below the total allocation under this heading in the former plan. The background to this reduction has already been outlined in the paragraphs dealing with the Federal plan as a whole. There it was mentioned that, due largely to the planned impact of the Kariba project on projected coal movements, but partly also as a result of downward revisions of the projected rate of expansion of other traffics, the present planning period is expected to create far smaller demands for additional facilities than those in recent years. Moreover, the exceptionally high rate of investment in Rhodesia Railways has resulted in the elimination of past shortages. In consequence, whereas in previous plans provision has had to be made for rapidly expanding demands superimposed upon an existing backlog in the supply of facilities, the present plan starts with general facilities being sufficient, or in some respects surplus to present requirements.

The total expenditure provided for can be classified approximately under the following broad headings:—

	£
Locomotive and rolling stock	1,551,000
Permanent way, bridges, deviations, etc.	1,177,000
Traffic and operating facilities and water supplies	4,888,000
Workshops, plant and machinery	613,000
Road motor services	112,000
Staff housing	1,940,000
Miscellaneous	461,000
	£10,742,000

This classification demonstrates that not only has the total required rate of investment been sharply reduced, but the pattern of investment has changed markedly. Whereas in the 1957/61 plan the emphasis was necessarily on the provision of additional locomotive and rolling stock, and other items able to contribute directly and rapidly to the movement of traffic, in the present plan this emphasis has disappeared. Apart from expenditure on works and supplies of equipment already committed, the main emphasis in the present plan is on the continued progress of long-term programmes for improving the permanent way, traffic and operating facilities, workshops and other basic elements of the system. In the breakdown of total expenditure shown in the original 1957/61 plan (C. Fed. 64), expenditure on locomotive and rolling stock accounted for over 44 per cent.; in the above tabulation such expenditure accounts for only 14 per cent. of the total.

6. *Lake Service and Harbours*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
10	30	30	30	100

The provision in this case represents an assessment of a reasonable allocation of funds for these services rather than an estimate of the cost of a specific list of projects. The field work of a survey of Lake Nyasa traffic has recently been completed and the actual projects to be implemented within the limits set by the financial provision will be decided in the light of the completed survey.

7. *Posts and Telecommunications*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
P.W.D. Buildings	194	235	205	102	736
Other	1,456	1,256	1,256	1,256	5,224
Totals	1,650	1,491	1,461	1,358	5,960

The building element of this item relates to post offices, telephone exchanges and other postal service buildings throughout the Federation. In the present planning period a large proportion of the total expenditure will be allocated to the smaller type of post office and there will be few larger works. The latter are planned to include additional premises at Mufulira and Luanshya, stores, telephone exchange and central sorting office buildings in Salisbury, a telephone exchange building in Bulawayo, training school buildings in Livingstone and a new post office and telephone exchange for Blantyre.

The provision under " other " covers telecommunications equipment. Apart from additional exchange units and material for the expansion of trunk facilities, the maintenance of the current rate of installation of subscribers' lines is allowed for within the total allocation of funds.

8. *Federal Power Board (Kariba Project)*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
16,841	6,391	1,721	434	25,387

According to present estimates the expenditure provided in the plan under this heading will be that required to complete the first stage of the Kariba project, including a sixth 100 MW set and the Lusaka interconnection, neither of which were originally envisaged as being for implementation at this phase of the initial development of the project.

Despite the setbacks resulting from the exceptional peak flow of the Zambesi in 1957 and 1958, the work is on schedule and power is planned to flow from the turbines early in 1960. The dam wall has already been closed and is rapidly approaching completion; and the lake which will form the reservoir for the station is already of vast size.

9. *Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Totals	1,172	1,251	1,141	1,127	4,691
Of which:					
Commission's Resources .	47	57	25	25	154
Loans by Government .	1,125	1,194	1,116	1,102	4,537

The power generation requirements of the Commission are provided for during the planning period by existing capacity, plus imports from Revue in Portuguese East Africa, and by supplies from Kariba. As a result, only £28,000, representing minor commitments on plant already installed, is provided under the heading of generation within the total allocation.

Of the total provision of £4·7 million, over £2·5 million, or 55 per cent., is set aside for extensions to, and the upgrading of, the transmission network. In addition, nearly £1·1 million, or 23 per cent., is allocated to distribution.

The sums provided are in total estimated to be adequate to enable the Commission to meet economic demands in full during the planning period. The average annual rate of investment approximately maintains that provided for in the revised 1957/61 plan.

10. *Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Totals	217	160	150	125	652
Of which:					
Commission's Resources .	20	15	12	12	59
Loans by Government .	197	145	138	113	593

The provision under this item, though not large in absolute terms, is considerable in relation to the size of the Commission's undertaking, and reflects the very rapid rate of growth of demand in the areas of supply. Additional generation requirements will be met by the installation of further diesel sets. Transmission and distribution together constitute the largest element of the programme during the planning period, and account for considerably over half the total expenditure envisaged.

11. *Power Projects Investigations*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
192	95	5	5	297

This item provides for the cost of site investigations for the second-stage Kariba power station, a project report on a possible hydro-electric plant at Nkula Falls on the Shire River, and the long-term programme of investigation of the Kafue hydro-electric project.

12. *Kariba Lake Development*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
348	158	—	—	506

The allocation in the plan under this heading is provisional and will be subject to review during or before the preparation of the 1961/65 Development Plan. Meanwhile the provision made is limited to the balance of the amount of £1 million provided by the Federal Government in the 1957/61 plan, and relates largely to its share of the cost of selective bush-clearing in the area to be inundated by the Kariba Lake. Other preliminary work on fish-stocking, communications and similar basic development is also provided for on a limited scale.

The responsibility for financing the development of this new asset of the Federation has been shared, by agreement, equally by the Federal, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia Governments.

13. *Agriculture — General*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
22	39	12	13	86

Of the total provision, £36,000 relates to a herbarium, which is included subject to special finance being obtained. The remainder of the allocation relates to quarters in Southern Rhodesia for specialist officers of the Ministry stationed outside the main centres.

14. *Regional Planning Loans*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
38	27	27	27	119

The provision under this heading covers that portion of conservation works, undertaken in connection with regional farm planning schemes in Northern Rhodesia, which is not approved for reimbursement by way of subsidy. The loans are repayable over a maximum period of 25 years.

15. *Dairy Marketing Board*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
117	48	30	20	215

In addition to the sum required for the completion of the new Salis bury dairy, the allocation allows for the continuation of the programm for the decentralisation of distribution in Salisbury and Bulawayo. Th small local depots established under this programme will enable consider ably more economical use to be made of transport, staff and centra depot facilities.

Other items for which provision is made are the purchase of tw road tankers for transport between dairies, extensions to the Gatoom dairy, and an allocation of £20,000 per annum for normal expansio capital.

16. *Grain Marketing Board*

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
			(£ *thousands*)		
Totals	27	10	—	—	37
Of which:					
Board's Resources . .	10	10	—	—	20
Loans by Government .	17	—	—	—	17

The sums provided are for circulatory fumigation equipment at th Kitwe silo and miscellaneous plant and machinery.

17. *Sabi Pilot Scheme*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
—	—	1	1	2

The provision made is nominal at this stage, and will be reviewe when the 1961/65 plan is prepared.

18. *Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
100	100	100	100	400

The allocation represents the additional capital which can be mad available to the Bank for long-term farming loans, to supplement th sums which will come forward each year from repayments of previou loans. In addition to this expansion of long-term capital, separate arrange ments exist whereby additional funds are provided for the short-ter lending programme of the Bank.

19. *Education Services*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
1,421	1,540	996	1,115	5,072

Of the total provision, over £4·8 million, or 95 per cent., is allocate to additional day and hostel places, to meet the forecast increase in enro ments during the planning period. Despite the considerable reduction i costs per place which has been achieved as a result of the intensive effo

devoted to design studies in recent years, this represents a formidable burden on the loan and revenue resources of the Federation. Of particular concern is the very high cost per place of boarding accommodation, especially since this benefits only a limited section of the population, and since boarding fees by no means cover the full total of the food, fuel, salaries, wages, interest on capital and other items of expense involved. The capital cost of one boarding place, according to area and the type of school, is between four and six times that of a corresponding day place. Apart, therefore, from the studies which are continuously being undertaken of means of reducing costs, other steps are being taken to reduce this burden. One of the most promising is the policy which has been adopted of associating new hostels mainly with new schools in smaller centres. By this means it is possible to establish such schools with an enrolment of economic size, and thus to increase the area, and the proportion of children attending school, for which day places are available, and correspondingly to reduce the required proportion of hostel places.

The balance of the total provision for education is allocated to technical training facilities, to the first stage of the new Teacher Training College to replace the present temporary accommodation at Heany, and to facilities for the special training of educationally sub-normal children.

20. *African Agricultural College*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
70	78	—	—	148

A very suitable site for this project has already been secured and the provision envisages the completion of the college within the first two years of the plan.

The project appears in this plan because of the responsibility of the Federal Government for higher education. Nevertheless, it is closely related to the long standing and extensive programmes of the Territorial Governments aimed at the improvement of standards of African agriculture.

21. *Health Services*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
772	954	1,324	963	4,013

Today it is recognised that preventive rather than curative medicine offers by far the most effective means of improving the health and longevity of the community. Policy is therefore directed towards reducing the need for hospital and other curative facilities.

Nevertheless, however successful may be a long-term policy of this nature, the need exists at present, and will to some significant extent always remain, for curative facilities. In the Federation, as in probably all countries to varying degrees, existing facilities of this nature fall well below the ideal. Moreover, considerable additional facilities require to be provided annually, merely to maintain the existing scales of service for the constantly increasing population of the country.

Bearing in mind the corresponding increase in recurrent costs associated with capital investment in the health services, it is clear that the size of this provision is limited far more by the financial resources which can reasonably be allocated than by the very great scope which will probably always exist for improvements.

The provision made in the present plan will be absorbed to a very large extent by the cost of providing the buildings necessary to extend the existing overall scale of services to the increased population projected at the end of the four-year period. It has, however, been possible to allocate substantial sums to the replacement of unsatisfactory accommodation by modern and much improved facilities. It has also been possible to plan for a further slight improvement in the scale of facilities.

22. *Federal Broadcasting Corporation*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
126	78	92	38	334

The allocation of funds to the Corporation provides for a new high-powered transmitter, for a new Broadcasting House, including studios, offices and other facilities, and for sundry engineering plant, vehicles and miscellaneous equipment and buildings.

23. *Home Affairs Departmental Buildings*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
14	—	—	—	14

The provision is for the completion of Immigration Department offices at Beitbridge and a film processing laboratory for the Central African Film Unit.

24. *Land Acquisition*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
40	40	40	40	160

This item covers the purchase of land required in connection with buildings, aerodromes and other Government establishments. The provision is therefore related to the provisions made elsewhere in the plan for the works in question.

25. *Public Works Department*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
13	7	—	—	20

The funds allocated are for the completion of Public Works Department depots at Salisbury and Bulawayo airports, for accommodation for timber and furniture storage and furniture packing and for the establishment of a departmental depot at Wankie.

26. *Housing*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
405	359	369	370	1,503

This item covers expenditure on official Federal Government housing generally. Of the total allocation, all but a very small proportion relates to the provision of " pool " housing for Federal officials stationed in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The size of the provision is determined by the estimated increase in total staffs in these territories, and especially by the expansion of educational, and health services.

27. *Miscellaneous Public Works*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
125	270	130	20	545

The major item under this heading is a new block of offices for Federal Ministries and Departments in Salisbury. At present a large proportion of such offices is scattered in rented accommodation, which is in few cases entirely satisfactory. The concentration of the majority of the offices in question in one building, designed for the purpose and conveniently sited in relation to other government buildings, will contribute considerably to the efficiency and economy of administration.

Of the remainder of the allocation, the greater part is for the connection of existing government buildings to local authorities sewerage systems as these are brought into use in various centres.

28. *Department of Customs and Excise*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
19	25	40	45	129

The funds provided are for buildings required at a number of small Customs posts on the borders of the Federation and for the building of one large Custom House.

29. *Department of Printing and Stationery*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
—	4	—	—	4

The allocation is for extensions to a stationery store.

30. *Federal Supreme Court*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
—	60	—	—	60

The provision is for the purchase of Old Charter House, at present occupied on lease.

31. *Prisons*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
451	238	185	181	1,055

In large part the size of this allocation is dictated by the urgent need to improve the standard of prison accommodation, and in particular to relieve the overcrowding which has existed in greater or lesser degree for many years. This emphasis is reflected in the concentration of expenditure into the earlier years of the plan, after which a more modest rate of progress is considered adequate.

32. *Contingency Provision*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
650	400	1,600	1,800	4,450

While firm projects and clearly foreseeable demands can be provided for under specific items of the plan, it would be most imprudent if allowance were not to be made for unexpected demands, or for shortfalls in estimated resources. Moreover, at this stage, certain known projects or probable demands are at too early a stage of planning, or are insufficiently predictable, in timing or magnitude, to make possible their inclusion as firm items.

The provision made is considered to be the minimum necessary to maintain within the plan sufficient flexibility to meet these various contingent commitments.

33. *Estimated Development Expenditure on Revenue Votes*

1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	*Total*
		(£ *thousands*)		
500	500	500	500	2,000

For administrative reasons, the individual items in the plan exclude those elements of capital expenditure which are chargeable against the revenue votes of Ministries. For the development plan as a whole to present the most complete possible picture of the capital investment programme of the Federal Government and its agencies, an estimate of capital expenditure to be met from such revenue votes should therefore be included.

The estimate shown above is not comprehensive. However, it covers buildings for defence purposes, and certain categories of minor buildings, which together constitute the bulk of the capital element of the revenue votes, and the figures are therefore representative.

It is emphasised that the amounts shown are not planned allocations, but merely forecasts of the amounts which will be determined annually in the light of other expenditure demands and of estimated revenues.

RESOURCES, 1959-1963

Schedule B summarises the financial resources which are expected to be available to the Federal Government for development purposes during the four-year planning period.

The aim of Federal Government policy remains to make, when possible, revenue contributions to development on a substantial scale. In the light of prospects on revenue account, however, Government has found itself unable to provide, apart from development expenditure on revenue votes, more than the direct contribution of £1 million shown for 1959/60. Should the position improve sufficiently during the period of the plan, serious consideration will again be given to making further revenue funds available.

Loan recoveries include capital repayments by statutory bodies and contributions from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The heading " Special Project Finance " covers finance expected to be available for certain road construction projects and for a herbarium, and the projects themselves are conditional upon such finance being forthcoming. The heading " Federal Power Board: Kariba Project Finance " is self-explanatory. The rate of draw-down of this balance of the total sum secured of £74·6 million conforms to the corresponding rate of expenditure shown in Schedule A.

The development resources of the various statutory bodies are shown in the estimate as, for completeness, the figures of expenditure in Schedule A are totals, and not merely the allocations from Federal Government funds. Such resources include approved retentions from proceeds of the sale of capital assets, funds to be invested in Rhodesia Railways by the Trustees of the Railway Pension Fund, contributions by consumers to the capital cost of installations and similar funds.

The heading " Loan Repayments " covers only the repayment or amortisation of certain special inter-Governmental loans. In the case of loans generally, the amortisation of those repayable by instalments is met on revenue votes while the repayment of others is accounted for in the last item of Schedule B, " Amount to be borrowed ", in which the figures are shown net of repayments and conversions.

The item " Net Balance from 1958/59 " arises from underspendings in 1958/59 and largely reflects the corresponding figure brought forward at the foot of Schedule A.

The final item in the estimates represents the amount to be borrowed to meet the total expenditure shown in Schedule A. It conforms in total to the net Federal Government element of the total expected borrowing during the period on behalf of all Governments of the Federation, on the local and overseas markets. The total includes the draw-down of the balance of a loan already made by the International Bank for Rhodesia Railways development.

Group, Ministry and Item
ECONOMIC SERVICES, Total £56,957,000—
Ministry of Transport—
1. Roads and Bridges*
2. Civil Aviation
3. Meteorological Services
4. Central African Airways Corporation
5. Rhodesia Railways
6. Lake Service and Harbours
Ministry of Posts—
7. Posts and Telecommunications
Ministry of Power—
8. Federal Power Board
9. Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission
10. Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission
11. Power Projects Investigations
Ministry of Economic Affairs—
12. Kariba Lake Development
Ministry of Agriculture—
13. Agriculture — General*
14. Regional Planning Loans
15. Dairy Marketing Board
16. Grain Marketing Board
17. Sabi Pilot Scheme
Ministry of Finance—
18. Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia
SOCIAL SERVICES, Total £9,567,000—
Ministry of Education—
19. Education Services
Ministry of Agriculture—
20. African Agricultural College
Ministry of Health—
21. Health Services
Ministry of Home Affairs—
22. Federal Broadcasting Corporation
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, Total £3,490,000—
Ministry of Home Affairs—
23. Home Affairs Departmental Buildings
Ministry of Works—
24. Land Acquisition
25. Public Works Department
26. Housing
27. Miscellaneous Public Works
Ministry of Finance—
28. Department of Customs and Excise
29. Department of Printing and Stationery
Ministry of Law—
30. Federal Supreme Court
31. Prisons
MISCELLANEOUS, Total £6,750,000—
Unallocated—
32. Contingency Provision
33. Estimated Development Expenditure on Revenue Votes
Add estimated underspendings brought forward
Less estimated underspendings carried forward

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1959-1963

EXPENDITURE PROPOSED (£ *thousands*)

	1959/60		1960/61		1961/62		1962/63		
	P.W.D. Buildings	Other	P.W.D. Buildings	Other	P.W.D. Buildings	Other	P.W.D. Buildings	Other	P.W.D Buildin
	—	1,829	—	2,130	—	1,681	—	1,410	—
	66	23	2	10	120	30	160	65	34
	19	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3
	—	75	—	71	—	30	—	30	—
	—	4,908	—	2,909	—	2,128	—	797	—
	—	10	—	30	—	30	—	30	—
	194	1,456	235	1,256	205	1,256	102	1,256	73
	—	16,841	—	6,391	—	1,721	—	434	—
	—	1,172	—	1,251	—	1,141	—	1,127	—
	—	217	—	160	—	150	—	125	—
	—	192	—	95	—	5	—	5	—
	—	348	—	158	—	—	—	—	—
	22	—	39	—	12	—	13	—	8
	—	38	—	27	—	27	—	27	—
	—	117	—	48	—	30	—	20	—
	—	27	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—
									1,20
	1,421	—	1,540	—	996	—	1,115	—	5,07
	70	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	14
	772	—	954	—	1,324	—	963	—	4,01
	—	126	—	78	—	92	—	38	—
	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	40	—	40	—	40	—	40	—	16
	13	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
	405	—	359	—	369	—	370	—	1,50
	125	—	270	—	130	—	20	—	54
	19	—	25	—	40	—	45	—	12
	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	6
	451	—	238	—	185	—	181	—	1,05
	—	650	—	400	—	1,600	—	1,800	—
	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	2,00
	4,131	28,129	4,351	15,124	3,933	10,022	3,509	7,265	15,92
	700	—	700	—	600	—	500	—	70
	4,831	28,129	5,051	15,124	4,533	10,022	4,009	7,265	16,62
	700	—	600	—	500	—	400	—	40
	4,131	28,129	4,451	15,124	4,033	10,022	3,609	7,265	16,22

Schedule B

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1959-1963

ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES

(£ *thousands*)

Item	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Total
Revenue Provision for Development	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
Estimated Development Expenditure on Revenue Votes	500	500	500	500	2,000
Loan Recoveries	900	1,000	1,375	1,400	4,675
Special Project Finance	960	1,631	1,395	1,100	5,086
Federal Power Board:					
Kariba Project Finance	16,841	6,391	1,721	434	25,387
Development Resources of:					
Rhodesia Railways	600	600	600	600	2,400
Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission	47	57	25	25	154
Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission	20	15	12	12	59
Grain Marketing Board	10	10	—	—	20
	20,878	10,204	5,628	4,071	40,781
Less Loan Repayments	1,106	90	90	90	1,376
	19,772	10,114	5,538	3,981	39,405
Add Net Balance from 1958/1959	677	—	—	—	677
	20,449	10,114	5,538	3,981	40,082
Amount to be borrowed	11,811	9,461	8,517	6,893	36,682
	32,260	19,575	14,055	10,874	76,764